

**Standard 6-5** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the development and the impact of the Renaissance and the Reformation on Europe and the rest of the world.

**6-5.5** Provide examples of developments in the Renaissance that had a lasting impact on culture, politics, and government in Europe, including advances in printing technology and improved understanding of anatomy and astronomy. (P, G)

**Taxonomy Level:** B 2 Understand/Conceptual Knowledge

**Previous/future knowledge:**

Previously in 6<sup>th</sup> grade, students demonstrated an understanding of the development and the impact of the Renaissance and the Reformation on Europe and the rest of the world (6-5).

In Global Studies, students will compare the impact of the Renaissance and the Reformation on life in Europe, including the changes in the status of women, the revolution in art and architecture, the causes and effects of divisions in religious affiliation, and the presence of social oppression and conflict (GS-3.1). Students will also summarize the origins and contributions of the scientific revolution (GS-3.3).

**It is essential for students to understand** that the Renaissance was a period of many achievements and that some of these achievements have had a significant long-term impact. It was the printing press and the subsequent reproduction of the Bible and other works that enabled widespread participation in the Reformation, a movement that transformed European society and culture. Expanded access to these works also served to stimulate literacy throughout the continent and strengthened the need for, and role of, educational institutions. Exploration and trade were expanded as the ability to print maps and navigational books was enhanced, leading to the Age of Discovery. As learning increased people were exposed to new and broader ideas that would impact the way people related to one another and to the government. Students should recognize that a renewed interest in human anatomy for artistic purposes during the Renaissance extended into the field of medicine, leading to significant improvements in health and the treatment of diseases. It is essential that students know how the Renaissance philosophy of rethinking old beliefs even contributed to entirely new concepts of the structure of the universe. In the same way that this philosophy altered the artistic world, the physical world was reexamined by scientists such as Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo, and Newton. From this reexamination, new scientific principles and fields developed, challenging traditionally held beliefs and providing the basis for modern science.

**It is not essential for students to know** the names of specific writings associated with the study of anatomy or astronomy. While students do not need to identify specific persons associated with advances it may be helpful for them to have a general knowledge of leading figures (especially those listed in 6-5.4)

**Assessment guidelines:** To measure understanding of Renaissance developments that substantially impacted European culture, politics, and government, appropriate assessments will require the student to **categorize** Renaissance achievements and **evaluate** them in terms of their

enduring influence, especially as this influence relates to printing, anatomy, and astrology,. It would also be appropriate to have students **compare** the impact of the various achievements on culture and politics. Various assessments could have students **summarizing** the impact of either the Renaissance in general or of specific achievements associated with this movement.